

The *Sumter Watchman* was founded in 1850 and the *True Southron* in 1866. The *Watchman and Southron* now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

OUR MAYESVILLE FRIENDS.

Referring to our Mayesville correspondence on the subject of cotton prices, we have only to say that we cordially congratulate our friends in that wide awake town on their enterprise in paying more for an article than it is worth. The deficit is doubtless made up somehow, perhaps in the additional trade brought to the Mayesville merchants who are also, in some cases, cotton buyers.

The prices paid here on the days mentioned by our Mayesville friend are as follows:

7th 9.70, 8th 9.80, 8th 9.80, 10th 9.83, 11th 9.84, 12th 9.81, 14th 9.80, 15th 9.65, 16th 9.62.

A comparison will show that on several of the dates the prices were identical or varied only by a point, while on several others the variation was in favor of Mayesville, as claimed, by from 3 to 8 points. There is no need to get excited on this subject and bring about a hostile rivalry between Sumter and any town or village in the county. We believe there is trade enough for us all to live on, and space enough to live in, and it is pleasant to be friendly than enmity. Our Mayesville friend thinks we were sarcastic last week. We think he is caustic this week—so we are square on that. He has given us his prices, we have given ours. So we are square on that. There remain now no issues between us. Let us, therefore, have peace.

THE ALLIANCE AND LOCAL MARKETS.

The *Greenville News* of last Friday has quite a long editorial on this subject. While disclaiming any intention of trucking to unjust demands or of slavish yielding of rights, the impression made by a perusal of the article referred to is that the writer seems to incline to the view that the Alliance people have a real grievance, which briefly stated, is, that a combination exists among cotton-buyers in the larger towns and cities to force down the price of cotton, to a point below what it ought to bring.

The cases of Greenville and Spartanburg are cited in proof of this alleged pool's existence, and Sumter also is brought in, merely in consequence of our statement last week that reports were out to the effect that towns like Mayesville and Bishopville were giving more for cotton than Sumter. Since then a correspondent of the *Advance* from Mayesville states that such was the fact in cases coming under his own knowledge.

Meanwhile the merchants are saying nothing, except to join the cotton-buyers in a denial of the alleged existence of such a pool among them.

These seem to be the facts. Now as to all this sort of thing, this attempt to array one class of citizens against another, we have no words except of deprecation and remonstrance. The body social is composed of many members, but there is a mutual interdependence which proves that they must stand or fall together. The Pauline illustration is exactly in point. If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; if one member rejoice (being benefitted) all the members rejoice with it. The head cannot say to the feet "I have no need of you;" nor the hands to the head "I have no need of thee." Similarly, our mercantile class and our farming population are indissolubly bound together. What hurts one hurts the other, and no blow aimed at either but takes effect also on both. The truth of this mutual interdependence may not so clearly appear now, but about next January, when arrangements are being made for the year 1890, it will stand out in bold and unmistakable relief. Then let there be no useless and harmful antagonisms engendered now, only to rise up in dismal array later on in boomerangish results, plaguing the inventors, indeed, but also involving the innocent and, in some instances, the helpless and dependent.

We say, the *News*, if there be any truth in this allegation of a combination to put down the price of cotton in the larger towns, let those immediately concerned meet and discuss the matter, and see if some satisfactory adjustment cannot be reached. But, also, it should be said, Mark the agitator! There are wheels within wheels in this thing, perhaps, and Alliance men may have some in their ranks to whose interest it is to excite suspicion and arm distrust. We do not say that such is the case, we only offer a suggestion, based upon experience, and that experience is that there are few organizations of the size of the Alliance and with the possibilities that are in it to further private ends, in which there may not be found some at least hot-headed and impulsive men who jump to conclusions, but without that solid substratum of facts which alone justifies such a proceeding, and the importance of which is significantly alluded to in the old proverb which says "Look before you leap!"

Since the above was put in type the *Greenville News* of the 22d, says: A conference was held here yesterday

between the business men of Greenville and representatives of the Farmer's Alliance.

There was a frank, full and mutually satisfactory exchange of views, and an understanding was reached which will, no doubt, result in the removal of all impressions unfavorable to Greenville as a cotton market which prevail in the county. No trouble was found in reaching a basis for mutual help and co-operation and when cotton moves we will get our full share of it and farmers will receive the highest prices.

It is coming all right, as we knew it would, and there will be a good season's business.

BOYCOTTING A NEWSPAPER.

As if to re-inforce the views above expressed, and as illustrating the dangerous tendencies that under favorable circumstances are developed in such cases, there comes to us the *Abbeville Press and Banner*, facile princeps among our State weeklies, with the intelligence that the County Alliance has boycotted it for saying that in its opinion, by using cotton instead of jute bagging, the farmers of that County were entailing a loss upon themselves of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bale.

The result has been, to use the *P. and B.*'s own language, that "some of our oldest friends and subscribers, under a mistaken idea that they were under some moral obligation to do so, have discontinued their papers. We regret to part with them, but we cannot surrender our own convictions as to the interests of the farmers, even under this effort to injure us."

Now, if this is to be the treatment undergone by an individual for expressing his honest opinion, to which he is surely entitled, what will he be apt to think may be the next step the boycotting power will take? Is it to be wondered at that the editor of the *P. and B.*, in view of these facts, offers the following suggestion?

The Alliance of Abbeville county having boycotted this newspaper, and forbidden its members to subscribe for it, we have this friendly suggestion to make. That they now require every member of the Alliance to take one or more of the county papers.

We are happy to say that no such spirit has manifested itself among the members of the Alliance in this County. We hope that no such spirit exist, but the editor of the *P. and B.* pertinently inquires whether in taking such a step the Alliance is not transcending not only its legitimate powers, but is in danger at least of violating the solemn assurance given to every man who joins. Hear him:

We are told that the properly qualified officers to represent the Farmer's Alliance, assure candidates for admission to their order that nothing in the obligation will interfere with their religious or civil liberty. Under that assurance the candidate is obligated. With the full light of this obligation before them they pretend to say to their brethren that they shall not subscribe for a newspaper. To prevent a man from subscribing for a newspaper is not only depriving him of one of the rights of the citizen, but the act is violative of the solemn promise made to applicants for membership. We are reliably informed that various members of the order will have their names erased from the membership roll before they will submit to any such indignity or usurpation of their civil liberty.

A SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

We called brief attention last week to the fact that the present criminal Court for Sumter County foreboded immense possibilities of evil in the fact that so many young negroes were arraigned on the gravest charges known to the law. Murder, rape, arson, burglary and larceny, crimes of violence, and crimes of the most degraded description, together with the usual assortment of less serious misdemeanors and other crimes under the grade of felony—such are the evidences of the existence of a large criminal class among the "new issue" of negroes. Out of forty odd defendants before the present court, not a single white face appears—they are all of the same unbroken dusky hue. What a frightful array and how significant! We cannot help thinking that unless there can be an educational development in the minds of the colored race, they would be better off without education than with it. If the intellect of the negro is an instrument moved to action by the moral power and passions, the affections and desires, the prejudices and the fears of men, and not a motive power in and of itself, it manifestly is worse for the community that a bad man should be educated than that he should not, for education only serves to make the intellect a better instrument, and when under the dominion of evil, a more dangerous and destructive instrument. Education is to the intellect what the grindstone is to the axe—it sharpens it. Now, unless there is given to the moral powers an increase of force proportionate to the increased power of the intellect, it is clear that in educating bad men, we are only increasing their power to do harm. Of course it is also true that in educating good men, we are increasing their power to do good. But if we have many such exhibitions as is presented at this term of the Court, the friends of education among the negroes will find it hard to make headway against the sentiment often expressed, that education unfits the negro for service as a laborer and fails to fit him for service in any other capacity. It may be that we are judging before the time, that we have not the material for making a proper induction of particulars in this matter, but it is certainly a strikingly suggestive fact that out of more than forty criminals, there should be not a single white man.

To the leaders of the colored race we offer this advice: Tell your people the truth whether it be acceptable or not.

Show them how "sin and punishment walk this earth hand in hand, and the chain that links them together is a chain of adamant." Encourage them to emulate the white race in all good things, but not in evil. Let them see and know that they are on trial before the world, and that a modest humility is the right attitude for them at this period of their development, and Holy Writ itself lays down the universal and inviolable rule: "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted, and he that exalteth himself shall be abased."

HARVARD'S SENSATION.

A colored man, Clement Garrett Morgan has just been elected their class orator by the senior class of Harvard University. The Associated Press dispatch is authority for the statement that the election was hotly contested, and that Morgan received a substantial majority of the votes cast. He entered college with small means, and during his freshman year worked at odd hours in a barber shop. Since then his rank as a student has brought him beneficiary money from the college. Last year as competitor of the Boylston prizes, he carried his audience by storm and won the first place.

It is well known among college men that the place of class orator is regarded as the most valued prize in the career of a student, and while there is often a great deal of diplomacy used and wire-pulling done, it usually is secured by a man who is justly entitled to it, or else whose popularity broods no opposition. In either event this is an astonishing outcome for Harvard, and doubtless deserves to be called a sensation. We would like to know the exact facts in connection with the election of Morgan to such an exalted position. It may be that he is one of those rare geniuses who once in a century dash comet-like athwart the horizon of college life, or it may be that the average senior student at Harvard this year is below par, or it may be again that Harvard desires to "pose in an attitude essentially great" before the world, and know not only no North and no South, but no race, color, or previous condition.

THE DEVIL AT A DISCOUNT.

Several ministers have lately been making themselves conspicuous by more or less open declarations of unbelief in the personality of the devil. The last occasion on which this interesting question was broached, was that of sending out a young lady as a missionary to the heathen a few days ago. To the question whether she believed in a personal devil, she replied that as at present enlightened, she did not, but that she did not feel thereby warranted in denying the existence of a personal devil. Dr. Alden, who seems to have been conducting the examination at which this guarded reply was elicited, was not satisfied with it, and refused to sign the young lady's credentials. "The full Board," whatever that may be, reversed the doctor's decision and gave the lady her credentials, and away she went to the heathen, perhaps to torture their ingenious minds with the question, "The Devil—is he or is he not?"

The *Pittsburg Dispatch* man's statements in further reference to this case, are inaccurate and slightly confused, or it may be, the "intelligent compositor" is to blame. However that may be, the *Dispatch* man goes on to say that the session of the American board of foreign missions to-morrow, will be lively, because Dr. Alden is going to insist on the rigid enforcement of Calvinistic doctrine in the examination of candidates. There being, in fact, quite a number of boards of foreign missions in America, it is difficult to determine which particular board, if any, existed in the reportorial eye when the above luminous sentence was penned. But the alleged fact that Calvinistic doctrine is to be insisted on, leads to the inference that it is a board belonging to one or other of the churches which make Calvinism their doctrinal cornerstone.

A great majority of the Churches, we are further informed, favor the "new departure," and a change of policy. Now this is one of those perspicacious declarations which is as clear as mud to the average reader. The question arises, what is this new departure that is so highly favored, what sort of Churches are they that favor it, and what is the change of policy so comprehensively alluded to? Yet amid all these wild and exciting surmises, Dr. Alden bobs up serenely as a fixed fact, and we are assured that he intends to fight it out on the old line endorsing the existence of a hell of fire and brimstone, a personal devil and future probation, (sic) with the liberal forces (who, we presume, do not endorse these doctrines) stronger than they were three years ago.

Now, when it comes to endorsing the devil or endorsing for him, Dr. Alden or any other man or set of men, may well hesitate, for, in the first place, does the devil need endorsement? If he does, is Dr. Alden or any other man prepared to endorse him? To endorse is in the nature of a personal or business act involving strong friendship or certain assurance of the integrity of the party endorsed. Are we to understand that the doctor or any other man is prepared to assume this relation towards an individual of such questionable character and antecedents as the devil is generally assumed to be? Then again, what has "future probation" to do with a rigid enforcement of Calvinistic doctrine? A belief in future probation is generally held to put the person holding it entirely outside the pale of orthodoxy. Does this delightfully added correspondent mean to say that

he is of opinion that Dr. Alden or any other of his colleagues who stand on the "old line," hold the doctrine of future probation? That would be a new departure with a vengeance. Dr. Alden cannot endorse the existence of a hell of fire and brimstone, and a personal devil, while holding on to future probation, which doctrine is generally believed to do away to a large extent with such "old line" inconveniences. It is certainly in order for somebody to rise and explain.

THE 3C'S R. R.

A Johnson City, Tenn., correspondent of the *Catlettsburg, Ky., Democrat*, speaking of this great Western trunk line, says that the portion between Johnson City and Rutherford, N. C., is now being given out to contractors, some of whom have already begun their work. It is seventy miles from Johnson to Winston, a new town begun at the point where the 3C's Road crosses that of the Norfolk and Western. From Johnson to Rutherford it is eighty miles, but this will be the most expensive part of the work because it is among the mountains. Reckoning by way of Camden, the distance from Rutherford to Charleston is 292 miles. By way of Sumter this distance would be decreased by not less than twenty miles, even supposing existing lines to be used from this point on to Charleston. In an air line Charleston is not more than 80 miles from Sumter, so that if an independent line should be run from here to Charleston and extending to Camden on the North, a saving of more than thirty miles, which means three hours on freights, would be accomplished.

Charleston's wide-awake *News and Courier*, realizing the force of this, showed in yesterday's issue that to secure the 3C's for Charleston, it would be necessary only to build a line from Sumter to Camden, either on the original survey made by the 3C's, or on the recently made by the Atlantic Coast Line. Meanwhile, would it not be well for some of the enterprising people of Sumter and Camden and through the country proposed to be traversed, to procure a charter for a road from here to Camden, so that in case these railroads, which are always engaged in games of bluff or brag, should not build such a road, they may have the franchise and put in operation?

According to the example of the 3C's, railroad building is a very simple operation, if you can only get a start. If fifty thousand dollars could be raised by all hands, here and in Camden, and through the Counties of Kershaw and Sumter, six or eight miles of road can be built. With these eight completed, go into market and mortgage the eight miles for \$10,000 a mile, a light mortgage as such things go. With this eighty thousand ten more miles can be built. With the additional hundred thousand procured by likewise mortgaging these ten miles, twelve or thirteen more can be built. Six and ten are sixteen, and thirteen are twenty-nine. Presto! Change! The entire road from Sumter to Camden is built, with thirteen miles un-mortgaged, which properly commended will yield \$130,000, enough to buy all the rolling stock needed.

Now, if Charleston wants to be let into such an arrangement, we will let her raise the fifty thousand on which to begin operations. After that the road will build itself, and the more you build, the more you have to mortgage, and at the last, if you wish to stop building, you clap on the usual mortgage and pocket the proceeds in cash. Thus, when the whole line is built from Camden to Charleston, the last 30 miles being unencumbered, Charleston, by mortgaging it for \$15,000 per mile, can pocket four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, thus, reimbursing herself, pocketing nearly a half million dollars, and getting a new and much needed feeder.

We are in dead earnest about this thing. The 3C's road, such of it as has been built, was built in exactly that manner, only the Counties, instead of individuals, contributed the funds to start with. We suggest this for the consideration of our esteemed contemporary.

There is nothing in existence that will equal Serravallo Oil in curing pains in the joints and muscles, or spinal affections. Price 25 cents.

A preacher, who had been annoyed by the incessant "backing" of members of his congregation, recommended such to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The King of Portugal, who has been ill for some time, died at 11 o'clock October 12. The Duke of Braganza, eldest son of the King, who succeeds to the throne, will assume the title of Carlos I.

Ladies, from all the diseases from which you especially suffer, from all the weakness—physical and mental, which tortures you, from your nervous prostration and bodily pain, there is relief in Brown's Iron Bitters. Many ladies now living healthy, happy lives, having been freed from chronic difficulties to their sex, who bear cheerful testimony to the value of this sovereign remedy for mental and physical suffering; this sure cure for nervous depression and bodily weakness known as the Female Complaints.

The Camden Chronicle is preparing to issue a trade review of Camden.

Mayesville as a Cotton Market.

MAYESVILLE, S. C., Oct. 17, 1889. Mr. Editor: Under the heading of "The Cotton Market," in your issue of the 16th Oct., you were pleased to indulge in some rather caustic remarks tending to belittle the cotton buyers of all markets in the County except those of the metropolis, Sumter. Of course it is but natural you should uphold the "city" against the "towns and villages," but we who buy cotton outside of Sumter know what we are doing, and we beg to assure you that the report you have heard about the good prices, even better than the Sumter prices, given in Mayesville, are absolutely true, as the figures below will substantiate. Figures don't lie, and if there are any doubting Thomases let them come and inspect our cotton books. We do pay better prices than you do in Sumter, and sell as low as any of the reliable merchants of Sumter. In proportion to our population we do as well as Sumter does, and we do not say this in any bragging spirit but state what we believe to be facts, your opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

We paid on the 7th Oct. 1889, 9.80; 8th, 9.80; 9th, 9.80; 10th, 9.80; 11th, 9.80; 12th, 9.80 to 9.85; 13th, 9.80 to 9.85; 14th, 9.80 to 9.85; 15th, 9.80 to 9.85; 16th, 9.65 to 9.65.

Please publish the above in reply to your editorial of the 16th in justice to ourselves.

Tourists.

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists. Oct. 16-3

A Dutiful Son.

Is a pleasure to any parent. He brings joy to the home of the old people and in every way seeks to make it cheerful and to make easy the feeble steps of age. This son was a wise one: VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE & GEORGIA R. R. Office of Western Agent, Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen—My father, who is the eighty-second year of age, has been materially strengthened and relieved from suffering by the use of one bottle of Dr. Westmoreland's Callisaya Tonic. Please forward to his address (Johnnie M. Welsh, High Point, N. C.) six bottles of the same, and send bill for the amount to me. Very respectfully, M. M. WELSH, West. Agent.

For sale by all druggists, and wholesale by Dr. A. J. China. Oct. 16

THE MARKETS.

SUMTER, S. C., Oct. 23, 1889.

COTTON—Up 1/2¢; Middling 92 1/2¢; Low Middling 92 1/2¢; Market firm.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22, 1889.

Cotton—Sales, 200. Quotations: middling, 92 1/2¢.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22, 1889.

SPINNING—Selling at quotation. Market opened steady at 45¢ cents per gallon.

Rosin—Firm at 80¢ for Strained and 85¢ for Good Strained.

Wax—Tallow Dip, \$2.30; Yellow Dip, \$2.30; Hard \$1.20.

Cotton—Sales, none. Market easy. Quotations are: Middling 92 1/2¢.

TO RENT.

Land, Stock and Provisions.

150 ACRES GOOD COTTON LAND in the fork of McGirt and Scape O'er, one mile from Mechanicsville.

3 head Horses or Mules, 2 two-horse Philadelphia Wagons, and other implements.

Use of new Blacksmith shop. Are offered for rent.

From 500 to 1500 bushels cotton seed and 200 to 400 bushels of corn on loan or for sale.

Apply to D. A. OUTLAW, Oct. 23 Mechanicsville, S. C.

Estate of John Thomson, Dec'd.

I WILL APPLY to the Judge of Probate of Sumter County on the 23rd day of Nov., 1889, for a final Discharge as Administrator of the estate of John Thomson, Dec'd.

Adm'r de bonis non, C. T. A. October 22, 1889—41.

FOR SALE.

CHAMP FOR CASH, 250 ACRES OF Land, 15 acres arable, 3 miles from City of Sumter. Apply to J. R. HARVIN, Agent.

Estate of E. R. Chandler, Dec'd.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS against said Estate will present the same duly attested and all persons in any way indebted to said Estate, will make payment to said Estate, without delay to

H. RYTTEBERG, Qualified Executor. Oct. 16.

Estate of Mrs. Rebecca W. Brown, Dec'd.

ALL PERSONS holding claims against said Estate, will present same duly attested, and all persons in any way indebted to said Estate, will make payment to

T. SCOTT DEBOSE, or EZRA G. BROWN, Qualified Executors. Oct. 9-31.

PRIVATEER EXPRESS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, contractor on the Privateer mail route, will take packages to and from any parties on the line of said route, at reasonable rates. Mail days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—leaving Sumter at 7 A. M. and returning at 12 M. Orders left at the post office will be attended to.

A. W. BOYD. Sept 4-4m

PIANO FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO. For further information, apply at Sheriff's office. Oct. 9-3

BIG GROCERY STORE.

Main Street, Near Jerry House.

MEAT, SOAP, LARD, STARCH, COFFEE, RYE, SUGAR, OATS, LYE, HAY, CRACKERS, FLOUR, MOLASSES, MEAL, SALT, MATCHES, CHEESE.

SCHWERIN & CO.,

Near Jerry House.

Oct. 23-4v

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25.

JUST SHIPPED FROM KENTUCKY.

TWO CAR LOADS WELL BROKE

HORSES AND MULES,

Which will arrive on or about

OCTOBER 25.

If you are needing Stock come and see them.

We are sure we can please you.

Oct. 23, '89. H. HARBY.

WE WILL GIVE YOU A LIFT

In the right direction if you will permit us; help you in the upward path so to speak—the path of plenty and prosperity. Do you want to rise in the world? Remember that economy is the parent of prosperity, and become a practical economist by

TRADING WITH US.

The heavy profits which some merchants make, like the interest on borrowed money, eat up the earnings and prevent saving. We make no such profits, and those who trade with us will find their savings increase with every trade. An honest profit and an honest price is our idea of price and profit making. Big prices and big profits are not honest. We have nothing to do with them. We will save you also in the goods we supply. Good grade goods go farther than low grade. Even at a higher price they are cheapest in the long run. But we put good grade articles on the same price-level as the low grade. That makes them cheapest in actual cash as well as cheapest in actual value. It takes us to make bargains! We are old hands at it. We know how to buy and that's how we have the secret of selling. We are past masters in the ancient and honorable art of bargain-making and will convince you that we know our work if you give us a call.

J. RYTTEBERG & SONS.

SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE.

On Tuesday and Wednesday,

Oct. 29th and 30th,

We will inaugurate our first Special Sale for this Season.

NOTE THE DATES!!

NOTE THE DATES!!!

And make a Memorandum of the Prices.

4-4 Fruit of Loom, bleach, 8 cents.

10-4 Bro. Sheet, 17 cents.

10-4 Bleach Sheet, 18 cents.

4-4 G. W. Bleach at 8¢, worth 12¢.

150 pieces Dress Gingham, choice patterns, 6¢.

5 cases standard Prints at 5¢.

3 cases Prints at 4¢.

1 case White Blankets at 65 cents.

1 case 10-4 White Jersey Blankets at \$1.25.

Extra all-wool heavy 10-4 Blankets at \$4.83.

100 Ladies' Walking Jackets at \$1.25.

50 pair Hand-made Gent's Shoes, broken lots, at \$2.69, regular price \$6.00 and \$6.50.

100 dozen Ladies' Black Hose, "fast black," at 21 cents.

100 dozen Ladies' Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 75¢ per dozen.

25 dozen Ladies' Plain H. S. Handkerchiefs at 10 cts. each.

50 dozen Unlaundered Linen Bosom Shirts at 49¢.

50 dozen Popular Palm Shirts at 69 cents.

100 dozen Celebrated Pearl Shirts at \$5.50 per half dozen.

500 dozen Men's Undershirts at 47¢, worth 75¢.

24 doz. French Balbriggan half Hose, Paris make, 23 cents.

100 dozen Turkish Bath Soap at 45 cents.

IN OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

150 Boy's Suits Knee Pants, 4 to 13, at \$1.41.

50 Men's Wool Kersey Suits at \$3.75.

50 all-wool Dickey Kersey Suits, Greys and Fancy, at \$4.39.

Special prices on Strause Bros. Patent Shoulder Garments.

A lot of Men's and Boys' Sample Hats at half price.

50 dozen Men's and Boys' Polo Caps at 9c.

IN GROCERIES.

50 cases 3-lb. full weight Tomatoes at \$1 per dozen.

Sardines at 5 cts. a box.

1 lb. Corned Beef, 11 cents.